

# Indiana State Sentinel.

INTERNAL VIOLENCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 18, 1850.

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The following will be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:  
One copy, per year, \$2.00  
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Ten copies, in clubs, one year, 15.00  
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All papers will be stopped at the end of the term paid for, unless the subscription is renewed, except to those with whom we have other unsettled business accounts.  
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All postmasters are requested to act as agents, and as such, by a recent decision of the department, they are authorized to frank letters for the benefit of subscribers.

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**Agents.**  
The following persons are authorized to receive Subscriptions for the "Sentinel":  
JOHNSON COUNTY—Dr. J. F. EGGS, Franklin.  
TIPSON COUNTY—W. F. BRADY, Tipson.  
All Postmasters, so disposed, will please act as our Agents.

**The State Capital Hotel.**  
We take pleasure in referring our readers and the travelling public to the above establishment just opened in the new large four story building, erected on the site of Gen. Drake's old Hotel, by our old friend Captain John Cain. We have carefully examined the building in its internal arrangements, and have no hesitation in recommending this establishment to the public. The Captain's advertising will be found in another column, and those giving him a call will not be disappointed in any thing he has promised.

**Trial for Murder.**  
The trial of Hiram Moorehouse for the murder of his son Wilbert F. Moorehouse, a boy aged about 9 years, was concluded on Saturday evening last, before the Circuit Court of this county, after a full week's investigation. The jury returned their verdict on Sunday morning and were discharged. Their verdict was, "Not guilty, as charged in the indictment."

This decision is highly censured by many of our citizens, as the evidence proved the most brutal treatment towards the child, and the jury, on rendering their verdict, requested the Judge to say to the prisoner that there was a unanimous desire, on their part, to severely punish him for his inhuman conduct. The Judge told the jury that he believed their verdict was correct, under the law and evidence—that the respectable physicians, who had made a post mortem examination of the body of the child, and gave evidence in the case, had created a reasonable doubt as to the cause of the child's death, and that the jury were bound, by the law, to give the prisoner the advantage of that doubt. It is a consolation to the jury to know that those who conspire their verdict do not charge them with improper motives in rendering it. The prisoner had few, if any, friends in the entire community, and the jury may have been over cautious in their desire not to be governed by public opinion, but by the law and evidence, in rendering their verdict. The jury, as a whole, was one of at least the common intelligence of juries who usually try such cases. This case may afford a foundation for legislative, if not constitutional action. The entire evidence and charge of the Court may hereafter be published.

**Elkhart and Lagrange.**  
The editor of the Indiana Journal thinks we have no business to meddle ourselves with the election of State Senator in Elkhart and Lagrange, because his whig brother hopes to be elected, or at least profit by an unfortunate division amongst the Democrats in other matters. Now we beg leave to differ with the gentleman. We have a right to entreat our Democratic friends in any county or counties to settle all their difficulties and particularly those that might lose us the next Legislature. The last Jeffersonian says, the Hon. CALLE B. SMITH, a government officer, has returned home and has taken the field to secure a Whig Legislature, and our friends everywhere should be up and doing. Mr. Smith has a strong motive to impel him to this interference. When Governor WHITCOMB was elected Senator Mr. Smith was the regularly nominated Whig candidate that was supported by his party against him, and would no doubt be the candidate whom the whigs would select, and JOSEPH DEFREES, under the instruction of his brother JOHN, would be sure to support him.

We hope our friends in Elkhart as well as all other counties where it may be applicable, will not fail to take the following advice of the Goshen Democrat. In other portions of the State, where some divisions have existed, the skies look brighter and we have hopes that all will be well. The Democrat says:  
How is it with regard to the Legislature? Upon the next session thereof devolves the election of a Senator, who shall represent the State of Indiana for the next six years. Elect Jo Defrees to the senate, and where will be the voice of Democratic Elkhart, in the election of a U. S. Senator? It will be in favor of a Whig and of Whig principles and Whig policy. Do you wish a whig Taylor who will at that—to represent the Democracy of old Elkhart in the Senate Chamber of the United States? If so, vote for Jo Defrees, and your wishes will be fully realized. We cannot believe that any Democrat can be so false to his professions and principles. If the effect of a vote for Jo Defrees ceased at the expiration of his term of office, its consequences would not be so ruinous. But it is not so. Its effect will be felt against Democracy, and in favor of Whigs, for at least six years, if not for many more. Fellow Democrats, are you willing that such shall be the case with your vote?

Thurston Wood, the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, Senator Seward's organ in New York, and the advocate of his new-fangled conscience doctrines, after remarking, that latterly he has not agreed with President Fillmore, remarks:  
"While, for the sake of Freedom, and in obedience to our duty as a whig, we are ready to make every personal sacrifice, we shall stop short if there be, in the President, any want of principle or any compromise of Freedom."

This paper has been very abusive of Messrs. Clay and Webster, and from present indications, will soon have to stop short in its support of the new President.

**A Decided Failure.**  
A fellow by the name of VAILE, who publishes an abolition paper at Centerville, is very anxious to get into a quarrel with us. This will prove a decided failure. We have no time to spend on such small fry. We do not know the man. We have no desire to make his acquaintance. We understand, however, that he is a down east schoolmaster, with the strong smell of cod fish on him. His paper is a perfect index of that busy, meddling race of pedagogues, who think they have all the learning, all the piety and all the honesty in the world, and that their mission is not consummated by "teaching the young idea how to shoot," but they must give lectures on science, morality, religion and politics, to grown up persons. When they come to the West they have an impression that they are coming among a sort of semi-savage race, and that it is a part of their duty to aid in civilizing them. For our part, we take no lessons from such men. Our opinions were fixed, long before this knight of the birchen rod ever made a track in Indiana. Others may sit under the droppings of his political sanctimony, and hear his lectures on cod fish democracy, free soil, free speech and free niggers, as much and as often as they please. We knew something of the Democracy of Old Wayne in the days of Jacksonism. They were then few in number, but they were a Spartan band, that stood by their principles, when the world to be leaders of this patent Democracy were denouncing their distinguished President as a cut throat and a tyrant. To our old friends we say, we belong to the same old school. We have never changed. We have adopted no new terms. But we shall have no quarrel with this fellow. We have pulled off the "Vaile," he may now run. He can drive on his nigger cab unmolested, so far as we are concerned. We say to him as Uncle Toby said to the fly: "Go, poor devil, the world is wide enough for us both." When the true democracy withdraws their support from such fishy editors, the latter will sink sooner than Simon Peter did, when he undertook to walk the waters on his own hook. For James B. Riden we have nothing to say. He is a distinguished citizen of Indiana, and has long been identified with her history. We are naturally kind hearted, and therefore wish this yankee schoolmaster no severer punishment than to fall into his hands. He can skin a skunk as well as the next man.

**Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad.**  
Mr. Rose, the President of this road, on his return to Terre Haute last week, made a communication to the public from which we make the following extract:  
"Since the last meeting of the board, the union track, connecting the different roads terminating at Indianapolis, has been completed, and our own road finished from the point of connection to White river, so as to enable the Madison company to deliver the stock, brought up for the bridge, immediately on the bank of that stream. The roadway for the bridge has been let to a good and responsible contractor, on favorable terms, and the work is progressing very well. The grading of the balance of the road between this place and Indianapolis, was put under contract on the 28th of June, at an average of about two and a half cent. below the Engineer's estimate, and twenty-six and a half cent. payable in the stock of the company; so that the grading and masonry of the whole line, between those points, is now under contract or completed. Considerable more than half of the work is now done, and the balance is progressing rapidly towards completion. All the heavy work will be completed the coming fall, and the whole line will be ready for the superstructure early next spring. And if the iron can be obtained, so as to have it brought up the river early next spring, I see nothing to prevent the completion of the road to Indianapolis by the first of December, 1851."

**Columbus, Piqua, and La. Rail Road.**  
The board of directors of this company have resolved to put under contract, the eastern end of the road from Columbus, to Covington, in Miami county. In relation to this road, as to its general business, the board says—as reported in the "Piqua (Ohio) Register," of the 10th inst:

We cannot see, however, why we should be compelled to rely entirely upon the local traffic of this road for its support. Taking it for granted that the road is to be built, we would enquire why a road passing directly west, from the Capital of the State, crossing the Mad River and Lake Erie rail road at right angles, at Urbana, the county seat of Champlain county, one of the richest and most productive agricultural and manufacturing counties in the interior of the State, and thence west, a distance of 26 miles, crossing the Miami Canal, and the great Northern and Southern land thoroughfare from Cincinnati to Fort Wayne, at the city of Piqua, and thence west, through Covington, intersecting the Indiana and Bellefontaine rail road at or near State line—thus connecting Indianapolis and all the far west, by an almost straight line, with the beautiful, and rapidly improving Capital of our own rich and growing State—we say we are unable to see why such a road will not be as well patronized by the travelling public as any other passing through the State from east to west. We believe it will. At our eastern terminus (Columbus) we form one common connection with at least three-fourths of all the important rail roads now built, or that probably will be built in all coming time, through the State.

**MARTINSVILLE AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.**  
The remainder of this road, from near Morgantown to Franklin, was let on the 10th July, 1850, to the following contractors:  
Sec. No. 17, John Taggart; Sec. No. 18, A. M. Buckner; Sec. No. 19, John Taggart; Sec. No. 20, Hugh Rooney; Sec. No. 21, J. D. Ferrall; Sec. No. 22, Arthur Rooney; Sec. No. 23, William Reedy; Sec. No. 24, David Powers; Sec. No. 25, J. D. Ferrall.

The work was taken at prices a shade under the estimate of the Engineer, Mr. Tilton, and a very liberal amount of stock to be taken in payment by the contractors.

We have received the able report of Mr. Parks, the President of the road, and will make some extracts from it in a future number. The road is about 26 miles in length and is in a fair way of completion.

**Rail Roads in the West.**  
The rapid progress of the great leading links of rail road from the Atlantic cities west, gives those links which are necessary to connect them with each other, or with the Mississippi, the immediate goal of all, an importance which they would by no means possess, but for the relation they thus sustain. The great trunk lines from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are certain of being speedily constructed to the western line of Indiana. Illinois now presents obstacles to the construction of roads upon routes demanded by the business of the country, but these obstacles are confident will soon be removed, and her citizens allowed to build these works wherever it shall be for their interest to do so.

The completion of the New York and Erie, the Pennsylvania central, and the Baltimore and Ohio rail roads, will give an increased impulse to the lines which are to carry them forward to the father of waters, as they will aid it for their interest to extend the necessary aid for their speedy construction.

**American Rail Road Journal.**  
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND SPRINGFIELD PLANK ROAD.—The last Danville Advertiser says, that Mr. CONNOR, who has been engaged for some time in surveying so much of the route of this road as lies between Indianapolis and Montezuma, has prosecuted the survey from Montezuma to this place, and is now engaged between here and Indianapolis. The route is represented as being generally, very favorable as to the practicability and cheapness of the construction.

**President Fillmore.**  
There is a general anxiety, now that General Taylor is dead, to know what are the sentiments and what will be the course of his successor in relation to the compromise bill now before the Senate. A Whig paper has not long since been established in Albany, New York, called the State Register, which it has been said and believed, reflects the opinions of Mr. Fillmore on this important question. That paper is in favor of a settlement of the boundary question between Texas and New Mexico, as well as in favor of territorial governments and other features of the compromise. Our Washington correspondent, in his letter published to-day, is also of the opinion that the new President will favor the compromise, and that his support of that measure may give strength to the Whig party, many of whom in Indiana we expect to see "jump Jim Crow," like a flock of sheep, should such prove to be the case. The following are the views of Mr. Fillmore's organ, to which we invite the attention of our readers, and which comes very nearly embodying our own sentiments. The Albany Journal says:

Every impartial observer must be aware, that the necessity for some action in relation to New Mexico is most pressing—more so than anything else. And if Congress will not admit her as a State, as we are confident they will not, what is to be done? Something must be done. Her boundaries should at least be settled. We doubt whether that can be done as a separate measure. After looking the ground over most carefully, we have come to the conclusion that her boundaries cannot be practically settled in any other than a territorial bill. A territorial bill then let us have. We are told that will involve the question of the Wilmot, and that no territorial bill can pass Congress with or without it. Give us a territorial bill we say, either with or without the Wilmot, but let us have this matter settled. A settlement is what we want; we want a settlement, and whoever lets the application of the Wilmot to a territory where slavery can never go, stand in the way of a settlement, does not, in our judgment, consult the true interests of his country. The President's plan for the admission of New Mexico as a State, has become impracticable, and unless a territorial bill can pass, such an one as will satisfy Texas, New Mexico must be left to her, or to civil war. We must have something that is practicable, positive, or we shall be wasting our ammunition. Our opinion is, that unless a bill can be passed, organizing territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, nothing will be done at this session of Congress, except perhaps to admit California. And something more should be done.

We often hear it said—"let this or that section dissolve the Union if they dare—let the South try it, and see how they will come out; it would be an easy matter for a Northern general to bring them back; General Scott with 10,000 Northern men could march from the Delaware to the Rio Grande." But let it be remembered that fear is not the tie that holds the widely distant portions of this country together. They were brought together and cemented by affectionate regard, and not by fear, not by civil war, or franchise.

It is no time to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. This glorious Union is above all price, and it would be folly to attempt to conceal that it is in some danger. The cords with which it is tied are relaxing. Now is the time for its true friends to come to its rescue. They must not wait till the seeds of disunion are so widely sown that they cannot be eradicated. Instead of being callous to any thing, we should be exceedingly sensitive to every thing that threatens the Union. Casting out the wild spirit of ungoverned fanaticism, let us return to that spirit of generous patriotism and forbearance which marked the inception of our republic, and to which we are indebted for our greatness and national prosperity. We have an abiding confidence that the Union will be preserved, but it will be done by the patriotic efforts of its friends, in spite of fanatics and disunionists North and South.

If the above be the sentiments of the new President, which we have hopes will prove to be the case, what becomes of the attempted ridicule of the editor of the Journal in his last Monday's paper. Would he continue to cry peace, peace, and make no effort to arrest the effusion of blood and civil war? The editor of the Journal appears to be entirely indifferent, and his course would seem to indicate, that he would prefer securing a few abolition votes in aid of his party, rather than see harmony restored to our distracted country by a rational compromise.

We expect to see the editor get off from the position he advanced in Monday's paper by saying, that the article was written before he was aware of Mr. Fillmore's opinions, just like his second thoughts after declaring that a regard for whig principles forbid the nomination of General Taylor.

**Judge Bowlin, of Missouri.**  
We regret to see by the St. Louis papers that, a convention which assembled at Cape Girardeau, have declined to re-nominate this gentleman for Congress. Judge Bowlin has, for several years, been the able and efficient Representative from the St. Louis district. He is now the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and his defeat will be a great loss, not only to his own State, but to the entire West. We are the advocates of conventions, and regular nominations; but, we understand, in this case, that only three out of eighteen counties in the District were represented. Should the people submit to have a candidate thus forced upon them? We think not.

The democratic party of Missouri are torn asunder by internal dissensions, and from present appearances, will fall an easy prey to the whigs. This is deeply to be regretted, as there is no principle involved in the quarrel. The question now propounded to democratic candidates for all offices, is: are you for or against Col. Benton? In this quarrel Judge Bowlin refused to take sides. He early saw the inevitable consequences, and warned his democratic friends, not to follow the opposition to, or friendship for a particular member of the party, which must result in its division and destruction for the time being.

Missouri, the glorious banner State of democracy, at the approaching election, we fear, will show a majority of whigs in both branches of the Legislature, a majority of whig members of Congress, and consequently a Whig Senator. The whigs praise Col. Benton, yet they will never vote for him. They love him now, not for his politics, but because he is opening a wide breach in the party, through which they may march to power and to place. We have no fault to find with them for such love. Democrats sometimes love whig leaders for the same reason. Our friends should see the folly of such a suicidal policy, and rally under the flag of principle, and let men take care of themselves.

From an address now before us, we perceive that Judge Bowlin is a candidate. Col. Benton appealed to the people from the instructions of the Legislature, and Judge Bowlin following the example, appeals from the decision of the three counties represented in the convention at Cape Girardeau, to the people of the district.

that the representative of the first congressional district might be presumed to have some opinions of his own, without being pinned in faith to the sleeve of any one; and as long as those opinions accorded with the views of his constituents, and he labored faithfully to carry them out, it would be satisfactory, without availing feebly to any one, or thrusting himself into a conflict. I supposed my constituents were mainly interested in being kept advised of my views and actions upon political subjects as they arose, without requiring me to assume the judgment seat, to pass upon the conduct of others with whom I had to act, and over whose action I had no control. And I have reason to believe that my course, though assailed by both extremes, has received the cordial approval of a generous constituency, despite all efforts to breed discord in the first district.

As an editor conducting a democratic paper at the Capital of our State, a paper of wide circulation, if not of influence, we take this occasion to say, we join in no quarrel between the men of our party. We will fight for measures. Men are the mere instruments to carry out measures, and those who get up quarrels and excite feuds, are not the instruments we shall select to sustain the cherished principles of democracy. On this subject Judge Bowlin speaks our sentiments.

**From Our Washington Correspondent.**  
WASHINGTON CITY, 10th July, 1850.

The electric fluid—that wonderful invention—will long before this reaches you, have communicated the death of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. On the 4th of July he was in the enjoyment of usual health. The day was hot and sultry, and he exposed himself for several hours in the burning sun, whilst attending the celebration at the National Monument. On his return home he ate a hearty dinner of cucumbers, cherries, and other vegetables, which brought on a severe cholera morbus. On Friday and Saturday he was regarded as better; but the diarrhoea still continued. On Sunday he was attacked with fever, which soon assumed a congestive form, and at 35 minutes past ten o'clock last night he breathed his last.

Gen. Taylor was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1784, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, sixty-six years of age.

His life has been an eventful one—the greater portion of which has been spent in the camp. Yesterday he was the honored head of a great and happy nation—to-day a cold and lifeless thing of earth.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he's fought his last battle, No sound can awake him to glory again." The event was announced to the Senate and House of Representatives, by communications from the late Vice President, in which he proposed to take the oath of office as President in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock on this day. At the precise hour he entered the Hall, accompanied by a committee of the Senate and House, when the oath was administered to him by the venerable Judge Cranch. He evidently felt his embarrassing position.

Yesterday morning, President Taylor was not regarded in a dangerous situation. The Ruler of the universe has taken away one President; and, in a few hours, under the forms of the Constitution, another is inaugurated and clothed with all the power incident to his high office; and, without ostentatious display or military parade.

I have never witnessed a scene, which so forcibly illustrates the beauty and harmony of our happy form of government. But what is to be the result of this change? Is a question, which is in every man's mouth in Washington. I understand that the Cabinet have all resigned, and rumor says, their resignations will be accepted. I have no doubt but such will be the case. This Galphin Cabinet will have to walk the plank.

President Fillmore is said to be a man of talents and nerve. He has a wide field before him for his labors. His energies, rightly directed, may result in restoring peace and harmony to a distracted country. The Seward, abolition clique, who advocate that higher law, are down, to rise no more. They have, with the aid of Clayton and Ewing, secured all the appointments in New York, many of which President Fillmore will withdraw, especially such as have been made against his re-nomination. He will favor the compromise and adopt the policy of Clay and Webster, and may give strength to the whig party. It is understood that he is opposed to the Wilmot provision, and will repudiate the action of the late Administration in relation to New Mexico and the do-nothing policy of the late Cabinet.

Eulogies were delivered in the Senate, by Senators Downs, Cass, Webster, Peirce, and Berrien. Clay opened not his mouth. The next month will be big with events. I will keep your readers advised of the most important.

**XAVIER.**

The following card from Mr. Stephens, of Georgia one of the strongest whigs and strongest men in the House, was recently addressed to the National Intelligencer.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 3, 1850.**

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning I notice the following editorial:  
We take it for granted that there is foundation of some kind or other for the statement in the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce: "If it be really true, the gallant State of Texas is about to march an army into the Territories of the United States, and against an armed station of the United States within them; and we are to have news of it in less than six weeks from this time!" Let us hope, however, that the worthy correspondent of the Journal is prematurely alarmed for the safety of Santa Fe, and the detachment of the army whose duty it will be to defend it.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29, 1850.

"There will be some intelligence from Texas as in less than six weeks from this time. Texas will send an equestrian force at once, as is supposed, to effect her objects—probably 2,300 men. There are at Santa Fe about two hundred Texas camp followers, who take an interest in favor of the Texans. The troops of the United States, under Col. Monroes, number about five or six hundred, to which six hundred are about to be added. The Texans in this city are of opinion that Texas, supported as she is by the sympathies of the whole South, will arrest the United States military officers, and bring them to trial for obstructing the operation of her laws. Should the adjustment bill be defeated, there is no doubt that Texas will absorb New Mexico; and if the United States interfere, the Southern States will give her all the aid she needs."

From this it seems that you hold it to be the "duty" of the "army" of the United States now stationed at Santa Fe to defend, without authority of law, the military occupation of that portion of New Mexico lying this side of the Rio Grande against any attempt of Texas to maintain her claim by extending her jurisdiction over it.

Your right to entertain such an opinion, it is not my object to question. But I wish to say to you, lest you may be mistaken in the opinion of others, that the right to be first against the people of Texas, without the authority of law, will be the signal for the freedom from the Delaware to the Rio Grande to rally to the rescue. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in the public mind touching the proper boundary of Texas, nothing can be clearer than that it is not a question to be decided by the army. Be not deceived, and deceive not others.

"Teller arma leges silent." When the "Robinson" is asked, the days of this republic will be numbered. You may consider the "gallant State of Texas" too weak for a contest with the army of the United States. But you should recollect that the cause of Texas, in such a conflict, will be the cause of the entire South. And, whether you consider Santa Fe in danger or not, you may yet live to see that fifteen States of this Union, with seven millions of people, who know their rights, dare maintain them, cannot be easily conquered. "Sapientibus verbum sal." Yours, most respectfully, ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

## Texas and New Mexico.

We received on yesterday the Austin (Texas) State Gazette of the 5th ultimo, published immediately after the return of Maj. Neighbors to that city from his trip to Santa Fe, where he, had gone on a mission to organize counties, under the authority of Texas, in that quarter. Our telegraphic reports advised us of his return some time since; but we have now the particulars. In his report to the Governor of Texas he complains of the obstacles thrown in his way by the officers of the United States' army and says:

On the 20th of April, a considerable number of persons assembled at the Court house, and resolutions were passed in favor of a State organization. The meeting was appointed to meet on the Governor and request him to order a convention. Having no means of opposing this measure, I deemed it proper to protest against it, a copy of which protest and the Governor's acknowledgment of it, I have the honor to enclose for your consideration.

I deem it proper to call your attention particularly to the official character of the movement in the territory of New Mexico in favor of a State government. At the meeting in Santa Fe, Maj. Cunningham, U. S. Paymaster, president, and Mr. Ellison, the Governor's Private Secretary and Interpreter, acted as Secretary, and Judge Houghton was the principal spokesman; and out of the one or two hundred persons present, a large portion were the employees of the government in the Quartermaster's and other Departments. I have no hesitation in saying that this movement is entirely one got up by the officials in that territory, and not a spontaneous movement of the citizens. I am credibly informed that the reported meetings in other places were of the same cast. Orders were issued to the Prefects by Judge Houghton, and the petitions to the Governor for a convention was the result.

In my intercourse with the citizens of that territory, I became fully convinced of the fact, and I believe there is not a person in New Mexico, if divested of prejudice, but what would coincide with me in the belief, that to do away with the opposition and influence exercised by the United States authorities, Texas could at once and without difficulty establish and exercise jurisdiction over the whole of that territory. I find many of the leading citizens willing to acknowledge our claim, and a large portion of those most opposed to us have and now hold large grants of land that they acquired from the Mexican government a short time before the war.

So soon as I ascertained that Col. Monroe, regardless of the claims of Texas, had issued his proclamation for a convention, I deemed it unnecessary to remain longer in that territory, as I could in no way benefit the State by so doing, and finding my means nearly exhausted, I determined at once to return home.

The feelings excited in Texas by the report of Maj. Neighbors, may be gathered from the following editorial comments of the Austin State Gazette of the same number in which the report is first published. The Gazette says:

The late proceedings of the General Government in respect to Santa Fe, is the latest, but perhaps not yet the last, in the long catalogue of wrongs which we may be destined to suffer from that powerful hand to which we, as a people, so joyfully submitted ourselves.

But it is now unavailing to look back upon any error we may have committed through misplaced confidence in the sympathy or honor of the General Government. It is quite enough to know and feel that we have found in that Government where we expected a friend, an open enemy, seeking to degrade and crush us by repeated acts of violence and oppression.

We are at last fully undeceived. The issue has been joined and the question plainly presented. We must either submit to the insulting and tyrannical pretensions of the United States, and to a loss of about one third of the territorial area of the State, or we must protect our rights by that last resort of an injured people—the force of arms. Honor and necessity issue in the solemn obligation to such a course. We cannot see how it is to be avoided. It is impossible that the State should tamely acquiesce in this usurpation of the General Government. We have no hope that any provision which might be made by Congress for the purchase of the territory, will be made by Congress for the purchase of the territory in question. We must therefore act promptly and decisively. Time presses. It is but too apparent, that if we would preserve our rights and vindicate the sovereignty of the State, we must at once take a stand, from which there will be "no step backwards."

What the action of the Governor will be in the present crisis, we know not; but we do not doubt it will be equal to the emergency. There is no room for delay or indecision. It is clear that a portion of the State will be wrested from us by the national Executive, unless we resist the attempt by all the means which God has given us. The people of the State and the Legislature will stand by the Governor in the most energetic and efficient measures he may adopt. If he call out a military force to march at once to Santa Fe, there will be no lack of men, eager for the service, who will arm and equip themselves, and who will see that the laws of the State are speedily and fully acknowledged by those in open rebellion, or that their habitations are levelled with the earth. It appears to us also, that simultaneous with this exertion of the strength of the State, it would not be amiss for the Governor to require the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from our limits, and the discontinuance of the military government established during the war. But at all hazards we say, let the laws of the State be enforced even by the sword. Greatly would we prefer such an alternative to submission to the present state of rebellion, outrage and usurpation existing under the auspices of the General Government in a portion of our territory.

**News From Oregon.**

The late arrival from the Pacific brings the following interesting news from Oregon. It is taken from the Sacramento Transcript, of May 29:  
It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Whitman, together with his lady and family, were massacred by the Indians at the Mission above the Cascade, in the Koyse country, Oregon, some time in the year 1847. There were some eight or ten families temporarily stopping in that place at the time, the main number of whom were also murdered. The women and children were taken prisoners by the Indians, and the young women compelled to become the wives of some of the chiefs.

Soon afterwards, Major Ogden, commander at Vancouver's Island, assisted by Gen. Gilliam, started with a file of soldiers into the Indian country, to rescue the unfortunate prisoners, and punish the Indians for the massacre. They found the Indians in their battle, in which many of those engaged in the murder at the Mission were killed, and finally succeeded in recovering the women and children, some fifty in number, by hiring the savages to deliver them up. Thus the matter ended for the time. But we learn by a Mr. Field, now in this place, who left Oregon City fifteen days ago, that Gen. Lane had taken decided steps to have a more satisfactory settlement of the remainder of the murderers, and nine of them, including two Catholic priests, have been delivered into the possession of the government of Oregon. By proclamation of the Governor, the Legislature of the Territory was convened on the 13th of May, at Oregon City, to give the prisoners a trial, and our informant thinks that, for this, they have been convicted and put to death.

The chiefs of the Klamath and Calapoos, have tendered the services of their tribes to Gen. Lane. When our informant left, they were encamped at Linn City, opposite Oregon City, awaiting the sentence of the murderers on trial before the Legislature. They are to join the forces of the territory, and march under Gov. Lane over the land route towards California, till they reach the neighborhood of Rogue river. It is known there are hostile tribes of Indians in this country. It was informed by them last season, that several helpless companies of Oregonians were murdered while on their way to California. Late, some friendly Indians have given information in Oregon, that the wives and children of some families, who journeyed over this route last season, are now prisoners among the Diggs' Indians—the men having been murdered. The Oregonians are highly incensed at these outrages, and it is thought they will not be satisfied until the murderers have been exterminated. The energetic steps taken by the Governor, will doubtless be the means of opening a safe overland communication between California and Oregon.

## Two Weeks Later from Philadelphia.

Arrival of the Steam Ship Philadelphia. Over two Millions of Gold Dust.

The steam ship Philadelphia, Capt. Pearson, arrived at New York on Sunday night, July 7, from Glasgow, whence she sailed on the 28th ult., and Kingston, Jamaica, 1st inst. She brings two weeks late news from California, received by the Oregon at Panama. Our advices from San Francisco are of the 1st ult.

The Oregon brought down \$2,928,000 in gold dust on freight, and about \$700,000 in the hands of the passengers.

Among the passengers by the Philadelphia, is Judge Turill, late United States Consul at the Sandwich Islands, who returns with his family after a five years residence there. Also, John L. Stephens, author of "Incidents of travel in central America," and Vice President of the Panama Railroad Company. Mr. S. left Bogota on the 5th of June, having made a considerable tarry there for the purpose of forwarding the interests of the company of which he is an officer. He has procured from the Congress of New Grenada an important modification of the contract for building a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, which will give exclusive privilege of constructing a plank or wagon road for temporary purposes until the completion of the rail road.

On receipt of intelligence that passports were required of persons crossing the Isthmus, Dr. Foote, our Charge des Affaires at Bogota immediately remonstrated to the government, and the Congress, then in session, at once passed a law abolishing the necessity.

The steam ship Sara Sands, Thompson, was about 90 miles below Monterey, on her passage up, taking in coal. A number of her passengers left her and proceeded up to San Francisco by land; those that remained on board of her were all in good health. The steamer New World and Isthmus sailed for Panama on the 22d June, both full of passengers.

The steam ship Oregon on her passage down, met the steam ship Panama on the 21st June, 150 miles below Acapulco, bound to San Francisco.

The American bark Lucy Ellen, of Boston, captained by her passage from Glasgow to Grey Town. The crew and passengers were saved by the Royal Mail Company's steamer, Dee, and transferred at Glasgow to the Philadelphia.

There were very few passengers on the Isthmus. The river was low.

A collision, which resulted in loss of life, took place between some Americans and natives at Chagres, a short time previous to the sailing of the Philadelphia. It originated by two Americans striking some natives, who upset them in a canoe. Blows were resorted to, and afterwards fire-arms; the belated natives shooting at each other across the river. The matter was finally settled by the Alcalde and the American Consul. One native was killed and two or three others seriously wounded.

A serious difficulty has broken out at Sonora, and it was feared bloodshed would follow. The State officers were about to impose a monthly tax on all foreigners, for the privilege of digging for silver; the belated natives, who they at first resisted, but on the appearance of American troops to enforce the law they had for the present retired to Sonora.

Three hundred Clear Lake Indians, who had murdered some whites, on being surrounded by American troops from the Garrison at Sonora and Benicia, commenced a resistance, and were fired on, and the whole, comprising men, women, and children, indiscriminately slaughtered.

The ship Orbit, has been seized in Puget's Sound, for cutting timber on American possessions. The timber was for the English navy, and the Orbit was chartered by that government.

**INTERESTING FROM THE MINES.**

Rumors of "luck" are rife in our community, but authenticated reports of prosperous labor in the diggings have been fewer within the present month than at any period since mid-winter. With every departure from this city hundreds embark to try their fortunes in the mines, the zeal of the spring emigration is sensibly diminished, and that it is generally understood the rivers are so swollen as to interrupt work at the various washings, and that there promises to be no immediate abatement of the flood.

"Green miners" are ardent and ambitious to ravish the rivers of their golden wealth as soon as they arrive in the country. As a general thing, daily departures from this place for the northern or southern placer, are of this class, and we do not hear of an arrival but to learn of his identification with some project which will call him forth into the mines.

**From the National Intelligencer.**

We understand that a copy of the constitution framed by the convention of the people of New Mexico for the government of the State of New Mexico has been received in this city; but as it requires the formal assent and concurrence of the people of the proposed State, it is to be considered as yet in an incomplete condition. It was referred to the popular assembly to determine, by